

HISTORICAL AND SEMANTIC DEVELOPMENT OF ETHICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL TERMINOLOGY IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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Abstract: *The article explores the development of ethical and philosophical terminology in the English language from a historical and semantic point of view. The main stages of the formation and development of ethical concepts in the English language system are considered, as well as the influence of social and cultural factors on the evolution of ethical and philosophical terms. The main attention is paid to the syntagmatic and structural changes in the language that took place in the XVI-XVIII centuries, as well as the analysis of lexical units reflecting the social and philosophical transformations of that time.*

Key words: *historical and semantic development, ethical and philosophical terminology, syntagmatic relations, language evolution, philosophical terms, lexical changes, terminology of ethics, syntactic models*

Annotatsiya: *Maqolada ingliz tilidagi etika va falsafiy terminologiyaning tarixiy va semantik nuqtai nazardan rivojlanishi o'rganiladi. Ingliz tili tizimida etika tushunchalarni shakllantirish va rivojlantirishning asosiy bosqichlari, shuningdek, etikaga doir va falsafiy atamalar evolyutsiyasiga ijtimoiy va madaniy omillarning ta'siri ko'rib chiqiladi. Asosiy e'tibor XVI-XVIII asrlarda sodir bo'lgan tildagi sintagmatik va tarkibiy o'zgarishlarga, shuningdek, o'sha davrdagi ijtimoiy va falsafiy o'zgarishlarni aks ettiruvchi leksik birliklarni tahlil qilishga qaratilgan.*

Kalif so'zlar: *tarixiy-semantik rivojlanish, axloqiy-falsafiy terminologiya, sintagmatik munosabatlar, til evolyutsiyasi, falsafiy atamalar, leksik o'zgarishlar, axloq terminologiyasi, sintaktik modellar*

Аннотация: *Статья исследует развитие этико-философской терминологии в английском языке с историко-семантической точки зрения. Рассматриваются основные этапы формирования и развития этических понятий в английской языковой системе, а также влияние социальных и культурных факторов на эволюцию этических и философских терминов. Основное внимание уделяется синтагматическим и структурным изменениям в языке, происходившим в XVI-XVIII веках, а также анализу лексических единиц, отражающих социальные и философские трансформации того времени.*



Ключевые слова: историко-семантическое развитие, этико-философская терминология, синтагматические отношения, эволюция языка, философские термины, лексические изменения, терминология этики, синтаксические модели

Ethics, like any other humanitarian philosophical phenomenon, has a historical character. It is one of the most ancient theoretical disciplines. Ethics issues have long been the focus of society. In addition, the clear appearance of the forms of moral relations between individuals gives us one of the reasons for the separation of such a historical and sociological category as an intelligent person, and determines the transition of the latter from primitiveness to a more advanced stage of evolution. Modern linguistics as a means of communication is characterized by an increased constant attention to the conceptual side of the language. However, an in-depth study of the meaning of the word diachronically still lags behind Studies and descriptions at other levels of the language. In particular, there are general and detailed works on the historical phonology, morphology, syntax of the current English language, but there are practically no more or less generalizing works on the historical semantics of the main periods of its language formation and development. In general, the scope and nature of lexical changes in the language system has not been sufficiently studied, not even the internal mechanism of the evolution of the moral-philosophical terminological system of the English language has been radically studied. There is relatively little research devoted to changes in the modern lexicon of the humanities, including terminological research. National Uzbek and foreign literature places great emphasis on researching the moral heritage of the past. The main stages of the development of moral thought are analyzed in sufficient detail according to the following scheme: antiquity - Renaissance - classicism - Enlightenment⁵².

Most of the work available is devoted to the simultaneous study of the issues of dictionary terminology, which, of course, is determined by the vital interests of the ever-evolving science and technology. However, undoubtedly, it is very important to study terminology in its historical development, since "the experience of the past gives us a reasonable grain for today's work", and also deepens our knowledge of the development and improvement of the language. because " given only the history of the language, one can truly understand its most important modern problems⁵³.

⁵² Джумабаев Ю. Из истории этической мысли в Средней Азии. Т.: Фан, 1978; Сулейманова Ф. Восток и Запад. Т.: А. Кадыри, 2001.

⁵³ Будагов Р..А. Что такое развитие и совершенствование языка. – М.: Наука, 1977. С.4.



Diachronic studies, in our deep conviction, allow us to reveal some of the laws of the lexical-semantic formation of terms, which, undoubtedly, is important in the systematization and regulation of field terminology. In addition, such research data can be of great interest because it allows us to reveal the dynamics of the process of terminology of words in the history of language and the evolution of society⁵⁴.

From this point of view and from the above, in our opinion, there are certain studies on the origin of the period of the formation and development of the national English literary language, its formation as the language of Science and public opinion.

After all, without clarifying this origin, it is impossible to come to an unbiased conclusion about the peculiarities of the style of language and Scientific Statement of a certain historical period of people's development, and here a new problem arises, which in texts on general and moral-philosophical topics includes lexical units of two clearly opposite classes: philosophical terminology and philosophical vocabulary⁵⁵.

As for the units that make up the first class category, they should undoubtedly have common features inherent in general terms: access to the terminology system, connection with a certain scientific concept, the ability to strictly define their semantics; etc. The main, at the same time distinctive feature of the terms under consideration is that they should be included in the terminology of the scientific and philosophical text. If we talk about a science that has its own scientific apparatus, which is developed to different degrees, in which the sum of terms representing philosophical concepts can have different degrees of perfection, this statement would be correct - from self-formed or emerging terminology to already combined. However, in our case, we are talking about science, although it existed for a long time and was a period of development, but did not have the status of so-called Ethics in the English national system of consciousness and in the strict sense of the word during its formation⁵⁶.

The languages that most fully reflected “the universal grammar” were Latin and Greek. So, the task of any grammarian was to change and improve his native language to the extent that it could fit into the grammar of classical languages.

⁵⁴ Shukurova M.A. Comparative investigation on the semantic meaning of some terms of ethics of the XVI-XVII centuries. Proceeding of International Conference on Research Innovation In Multidisciplinary Sciences, 2021.

⁵⁵ Askarovna, S. M. (2021). General Linguistic Theories in English Linguistics of the XVI-XVII Centuries and the Practice of Norms in Vocabulary. *European Scholar Journal*, 2(4), 504-506.

⁵⁶ Ярцева В.Н. Развитие национального литературного английского языка. – М.: Наука, 1969. – С. 90.



There are two other aspects of a negative attitude towards improving the English language - firstly, the attitude to dialect and regional words, and secondly, the attitude to general speech vocabulary.

Regarding the treatment of dialectal and regional words, two directions are indicated here: 1) disapproval of regional and dialectal variants of pronunciation of widely used words and 2) disapproval of territorial and dialectal limited use of territorial and dialectal words.

Thomas Eliot, author of the famous “Mentor” (1531), wrote: “one must speak English that is pure and gentle without leaving a letter or syllable, with a clear and clear pronunciation of words”. It is in this spirit that many prominent figures of Science and literature, including Thomas Wilson, Thomas Smith, John Dryden, Ben Jonson and others, expressed their opinions⁵⁷.

In such a linguistic environment, works of a philosophical, moral, didactic order were written. Consequently, all these factors of an extralinguistic nature are directly reflected in the language of moral and philosophical works. For this reason, many brochures in this order do not have a strictly defined system of concepts, as descriptive research methods are used in them, and therefore their terminology is complemented by ambiguous terms of meaning. Nevertheless, it can be said that texts in this order already contain a class of lexical units that can be classified as terms. These are mostly newly adopted words, denoting new concepts and representing the individual presentation style of their authors, who in turn tried to ensure that the lexical content in their works was understandable in order to perceive a wide range of English speakers.

From this, a natural conclusion follows that the vocabulary of such works is characterized by the combination of terms, general words, free and stationary vocabulary. At the same time, the dictionary of the moral nature of the era also has its own signs or specific ways of manifesting these general signs - this is, first of all, the direct, clearly expressed dependence of the terminological dictionary on a particular theory. A distinctive feature of the style of moral language and presentation in such periods is widely developed synonymy, homonymy and polysemy. All this is characteristic of the initial stage of the formation of a system of moral and philosophical concepts in national English. Another distinctive feature of the terminology of works on ethics and morality of the time is the inclusion of an assessment factor in their semantics and formal structure. At the same time, it is worth

⁵⁷ Askarovna, S. M. (2021, March). Comparative investigation on the semantic meaning of some terms of ethics of the XVI-XVII centuries. In *E-Conference Globe* (pp. 285-287).



noting separately that the lexical - semantic path of the formation of the terminology of the language of morality, broader-philosophy is characteristic of the initial stage of the development of the moral and philosophical terminological dictionary.

In order to delve deeper into the essence of moral-philosophical units, we have clearly aimed to determine how the systemic links revealed in the semantic analysis of ethics lexicon are related to each other on a syntagmatic level. We focus on the types of syntactic models and their foreign original forms in order to identify suitable identification signs of the written literary language and limit it to various verbal-colloquial variants. As a result, we found out that the borrowed words of the XVI-XVIII centuries are characterized by the following functional features:

1. The analysis of the syntagmatic relations of the lexicon under investigation determined the main compound models in the context taking into account the initial period: (a) Nominal – n+prep+N(N+of+N); Pron+n (Pron. pers.+ + N; Pron. ind.+N); N+Conj+N; N+and+N; N+or+N; A+N; b) Verbal – V+prep+N; V mod.+N; Vbe+N. The lexicon being analyzed enters various combinations, both with basic words and with auxiliary words, despite the certain delimitation of the semantic structure. In the early period of use, no restrictions were established on the use of various types of constructions.

2. The amount of devices increased in the first hundred years will work in the acquired language. They are distinguished by the variety of structure. In particular, new models were added that were not identified in the initial period of word acquisition in the receptive language: Ns+and+Ns; Ns+prep+Ns; N's+N; N+to+N; Num+N; N+upon+N; N+of+Pron. The most common model is a A+N (Adj.+N). A significant increase in the amount of compounds in the N+prep+N model was found, the number of prepositions increased. The use of loadings in the N + preparedness + N model has led to the shaking of its N+between+N; N+upon+N; N+with N type varieties; prepositions from and within are mostly common, their positions rise again after this, that is, the frequency of their use increases; in between, with, on which neighbors are also added; preposition, which represented only the most popular attributive issues (cause of ratiocination, inequality of, of coherence, fact of knowledge, gradation of consequence)⁵⁸.

The emergence of new concepts, hence, new words, was due to the socio-historical conditions, opportunities and interests of the nation. Bright

⁵⁸ Шукурова М.А. Анализ специальной лексики английского языка XVI века по аспектам терминологичности. International Journal of Word Art. Tashkent. 2021. P. 207.



revolutionary ideas associated with the era of deep national changes and revolutionary storms also led to the emergence of term creativity in such separate fields of demand as morality and ethics at that time, and as a result, the emergence of new lexical units, including the entry of the philosophical – ethical dictionary into a certain order.

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